



J. B. GODWIN, Editor.

ELIZABETH CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1859.

THE EDENTON EXPRESS.

This paper makes an article upon the tariff, which appeared in a recent issue of the *Pioneer*, the text for a lengthy comment, in which there are several queer things, and not a few choice and elegant terms applied to the President and the Democratic party. Opposition argument consist in calling harsh names and piling up abuse mountain high, and the best man among them is he who can do the most of it, and we should indeed think it singular if the *Express* was an exception. That sheet is not behind its most accomplished contemporaries either in the quantity or the quality of this species of argument, as the article we are noticing gives ample evidence. Every man to his liking, and we shall not, therefore, find fault with the *Express* for dealing in that which is most congenial to its nature. Indeed, it would be ungenerous to expect from the opposition any thing short of a desperate and vindictive warfare upon the Democracy. Without the shadow of a principle for which to make a stand; without a proposition fairly before the country for its action, and with an insatiable hankering after the flesh pots, they are driven to the use of the only weapons within their reach, to the only means left them to uproot the popular confidence in the Democratic party, and those are, wholesale denunciation, unjustified abuse, and groundless assertions.

Whether the intelligent readers of the *Express* will admire the reasoning given to its article, we are not prepared to say, they may not be captivated with the terms "corrupt" and "imbecile," when applied by the *Express* to the President of the U. States, then again they may, as persons will disagree in such matters.

The *Express* charges that the President is "corrupt" and "imbecile," and as that paper should be a judge of such things, we shall not dispute the point, only upon the condition that Mr. Buchanan, should the article of the *Express* ever come under his observation—feeling deeply mortified at the opinion entertained by the *Express*, shall request us to endeavor to convince the *Express* that it is in error.

The *Pioneer* might very justly find fault with Mr. Buchanan for his recommendations upon the tariff, because they are diametrically opposed to the principles which we espouse, still we have not accused him of "treachery," and we hope the *Express* will be sufficiently guarded as to represent us correctly. But does it become that print to attack him for his views, upon this tariff subject? Does a charge of "treachery" to the Constitution come with a good grace from a paper that professes to hold to the doctrine of protection and specific duties? It was far too great a leaning to these obnoxious measures by the President to which we objected, but it was reasonable to expect that the *Express* would have coincided with the majority of its party, and commended him for so near an approach to what they have affected to believe the true governmental policy. After quoting an extract from the *Pioneer*, the *Express* proceeds—

"We must confess the above to be a very strong bill of indictment, but we must, as states attorneys, bring in the *Pioneer* as participants in crime—as an aider and abettor." For that paper did all it could to foment Mr. Buchanan and those "prominent Democrats" upon the country, and therefore is as guilty as they. If they have proved traitors the *Pioneer* has placed itself in this same category by vouching first for their fidelity to the Constitution, and then by endeavoring to elevate them to the high positions they occupy."

If the readers of the *Express* were charmed with the elegance of the epithets we have given above, they will be equally astonished at the logic contained in the above remarks. Yet we have no disposition to shrink the responsibility of our action in supporting Mr. Buchanan for the presidency, and will for argument sake, admit the proposition of the *Express*. We believe Mr. Buchanan an honest man, patriotic and trusty statesman, and a true friend of the South. We cannot sanction his recommendations, and do not hesitate to say so. Does this impeach his integrity? Not at all. Suppose that the President is all that the *Express* charges and we are participants in crime, are we worse than the party that put John Tyler in the presidency, and then scraped the infernal regions in the vain attempt to find language sufficiently expressive of their hate, abhorrence and detestation of the man and his acts? They loaded him with abuse, and denounced him as the most damnable traitor that was, Benedict Arnold not excepted, even allowed to curse the earth with his presence. These were the charges of your own party, Mr. *Express*, and you must admit them true; were you "participants in crime" in the deep damnation of his conduct? Read your own words, sir, and blush for the truth which you uttered against your party friends. It was thought to make a fool of John Tyler, but the bitters were bitter.

A good story is told of Mrs. Douglas, when asked recently regarding her politics. Her reply was, "I am an old-line Whig, with pretty strong Douglas proclivities."

"But this is only another instance" in which Democrats have showed themselves corrupt, treacherous, unworthy public confidence and utterly incapable of appreciating honor or of comprehending integrity."

To this extract—the italics are our own—we have only to reply, that "honor" and "integrity" are constituted differently by different individuals. Certain it is that we should never have gone within a ken nothing lodge to learn either.

Another quotation and we are done. The *Express* says—"and at the end of its second year, we find this same James Buchanan recommending measures antagonistic to the spirit of the Constitution," yet he is sustained by this same Dr. Henry M. Shaw, of Currituck County, whom the *Pioneer* helped to elect. But as the *Pioneer* repudiates Mr. Buchanan, who is sustained by Dr. Shaw, so it must repudiate Dr. Shaw."

Only a short time since the *Express* brought a charge against J. C. Badham, Esq., that was not sustained by the record, and we thought that it would be more careful in the future. But it seems not, as the above sufficiently proves. By what authority does the *Express* say that Dr. Shaw sustains the President, in the recommendations to which we have objected? If they are anti-democratic, you may swear upon your bible—if you have one—Mr. *Express*, that Dr. Shaw does not sustain them, and we call upon you to make good your accusations. Dr. Shaw will never support a protective tariff, or a specific system. Should he do so, will the *Express* object to him? Tell us neighbor.

DEATH OF THE HON. JOHN M. MOORE.

The papers bring us the melancholy tidings of the death of the Hon. John M. Moore, so long, so well, and so favorably known in this community. The news will be received with general sorrow by all who knew him. The article which we insert below speaks so fully our own opinion of the man, that we give it in the place of anything we could say. The *Vicksburg Sun* says:

Never was a community so startled or so overcome with grief as was this on hearing of the death of this most estimable gentleman, the same occurring on the 15th inst. The sad news reached here yesterday morning, and it carried sorrow deep and unfeigned into every heart. So sudden was his death that it was hard to realize its actuality. But a few short days ago he was one in our midst the very picture of health and with every prospect of a long life before him. Little did we think when we separated from him a few days ago just before his leaving here for his plantation in a neighboring county, that we were looking upon him for the last time. But death loves a shining mark. The breath of the death angel could not have withered a nobler form or chilled the life blood of a more perfect man than the subject of this poor tribute to his memory.

"None knew him but to love him, None named him but to praise." Judge Moore died as he had lived, a God-fearing man—at peace with the world, and in possession of a clear conscience, a pure heart and an unsullied soul. He was in his thirty-second year when called from the shores of time to the illimitable confines of eternity, and though comparatively so young he had won for himself a name that his contemporaries will never obliterate from the pages of their memory. "Brief, brave and glorious was his young career." Weep for him ye men of genius, for he was your brother. Mourn for him ye doers of noble deeds for he was your companion. Cherish his memory ye devotees at the shrine of patriotism, ye practitioners of virtue, for he was your illustrious compeer. Ay, turn and weep ye good men all, for

"To be heart-broken here— For the grave of earth's best nobleness Is watered by the tear." Give thanks, all, that he is safe with Him who bath the power over pain and sin and death. May He who tempers the wind to the shorn-lamb console his afflicted family and watch over them as with a father's care.

It will be seen from the annexed Proclamation, that the President has called a session of the United States Senate, to convene at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of March, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., on Executive business.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas an extraordinary occasion has occurred rendering it necessary and proper that the Senate of the United States shall be convened to receive and act upon such communications as have been or may be made to it on the part of the Executive:

Now, therefore, I, James Buchanan, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the city of Washington on the 4th day of next month, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, of which all who shall then be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, this 28th day of Feb. Anno Domini 1859, and [] the independence of the United States the 83d.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:

Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

WILLIAMSTON MERCURY.

A new Democratic paper with the above title has just been started in Williamston, North Carolina, by Messrs. J. H. Foy and A. S. Williams, at the price of \$2.00 per annum. The Mercury is handsomely gotten up, and its contents evidence ability and taste. Our new contemporary will find work to do this summer, and will doubtless, give a good account of itself. May prosperity attend them.

A good story is told of Mrs. Douglas, when asked recently regarding her politics. Her reply was, "I am an old-line Whig, with pretty strong Douglas proclivities."

WHIG CONVENTION.

A call for a Whig convention to assemble at Gadsdenville in May, appears in the last *Edenton Express*.

A Whig Convention! not an "American" or an "American-Whig," but a "bona-fide" Whig Convention. Of whom will it be composed? Certainly not of the same gentlemen who, disgusted with the rottenness and corruption of the old Whig party, troubled in spirit at its wickedness and iniquity, and trembling lest the "wild hunt" after office, in which its leaders were engaged, should "burst" upon the country, and send their saintly souls to be tormented by the Democracy, determined to withdraw from the presence of the engorged, and go no more in the ways of the unrighteous, and that this pious resolve might be made effective, placed themselves under the holy counsel of one Samuel—an enemy of the Pope, and his dangerous emissaries, the Catholics, and not over affectionate with foreigners—who, feeling the responsibility of his charge, the liability of his flock to stray away, and their proneness to do evil, gathered them together within the dark confines of the convent, guided hither by the feeble light of a dark lantern after the shades of night had veiled objects attractive from view, and there by solemn orations, mysterious signs, and awful threatnings to the unfaithful, bound them to the good work of saving the country? From the connection of a few names with this call, we are constrained to believe, notwithstanding the anathemas so repeatedly hurled at renegades, that these pious individuals are about to desert the cause of the immaculate Samuel; and once more come forth as Whigs. Well, well, "any port in a storm," and we don't know that the poor fellows are so much to blame, seeing that working for Sam didn't pay.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Loss of the Steamboat Princess—Explosion of her Boiler—Two Hundred Persons Perished—Samuel Watts, of Virginia, Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1st.—On Sunday morning last, the steamer Princess, while on her way from Vicksburg to New Orleans exploded her boiler, and was burned to the water's edge. The accident happened near Baton Rouge. FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS WERE ON BOARD THE PRINCESS, TWO HUNDRED OF WHOM ARE SUPPOSED TO BE KILLED OR DROWNED, AS THAT NUMBER ARE MISSING.

They were mostly residents of Louisiana and Mississippi, a large number of whom were ladies. Samuel Watts, of Virginia, is among the killed. (We very much fear that Col. Samuel Watts, of Portsmouth, so well known as candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Virginia, and a gentleman of great personal worth, is referred to.—Ed. Press.)

A large number of the passengers were badly scalded and otherwise injured. The boat was one of the very first on the river. Boat and cargo are a total loss.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

A boat has just returned from the wreck, bringing a number of dead and wounded. It is reported that the Princess was behind time at Baton Rouge, and the engineer declared he would reach New Orleans in a certain time or blow up the boat. He was cut in two. About one hundred are wounded, many dangerously, some of whom are dying. It is yet impossible to ascertain certainly the number of lives lost. Some were saved in boats. Numbers of bodies are unrecognized. Many bodies are found along the shore. No further news have been obtained of persons from the North.

APPOINTMENTS BY BISHOP ATKINSON.

Bishop Atkinson has made the following appointments:

March 2—Kinston, (evening)
3— " (morning)
4—Beaufort,
6—Newbern,
8—St. John's, Pitt co.,
9—Trinity Church, Beaufort Co.,
10—St. John's, Durham's Creek,
11—Bath,
12—Zion Church, Beaufort co.,
13 & 14—Washington,
16—Greenville,
17—Marlboro',
19 & 20—Taborboro',
22—Southland Neck,
24—Jackson,
26—Woodville, Bertie,
27—Windsor,
28—Williamston, (evening)
30—St. Luke's, Washington co.,
31—Pettigrew's Chapel,
April 1—Lake Chapel,
3—Plymouth,
6—Elizabeth City,
7—Woodville, Perquimans co.,
8—Hertford,
10—Edenton,
12—Gatesville,
13—Lassiter's Chapel,
15—Murfreesboro',
17—Halifax,
18—Wilson, (evening).

Raleigh Register.

THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN MEXICO.

A special dispatch to the New York Herald of Sunday says:

A messenger arrived here this morning from Vera Cruz, with dispatches from Mr. Churchill, the special agent of our government in Mexico. The President and Secretary of the State had the matter under consideration until a late hour this evening. From what has transpired, it is understood the dispatches speak of the alarming danger which threatens the lives and property of American citizens in Mexico from the banditti now in power there, and imploring our government for prompt and immediate assistance.

It is not unlikely the President may transmit the dispatches to Congress on Monday, so as to show the necessity of power being at once granted him to protect the lives of our fellow-citizens in Mexico, unless Congress desires to be responsible for their murder. As a peace measure, that power should at once be given, so as to avoid the wild excitement throughout the country which the news of the butchering of Americans by a Mexican mob will be certain to create. Meantime there is no doubt the President will at once direct the Home Squadron to be sent to Vera Cruz.

CAPITAL.

There is no telling the extremes to which a dishonest bankrupt will go to bolster up his sinking fortunes. He never stops to consider the criminality of his acts, or to ponder over the consequences to his reputation in the event of exposure. His only aim is to get money; honestly or dishonestly, it is all the same so that he gets money. Inattention to small matters in the arrangement of his schemes of fraud and swindling not unfrequently leads to detection and punishment.

The same blindness to a careful preparation of a plan of operations may be equally as fatal to a dishonest bankrupt party, and we need not trouble ourselves to hunt up evidence more than is found in the conduct of the opposition in the Legislature during its recent sitting.

Finding themselves without capital, or the means to make even a decent show in the world; prostrate, helpless, but desperate, the fragment of the Know-nothing organization went into the Legislature, under advisement, with a fixed determination to reap whatever advantage the necessities of the State might give it over the Democracy. The unavoidable responsibility which rested upon the majority for providing means to meet the heavy liabilities of the State, promised to furnish them a little capital before the people, and, though well aware that the Democracy should not be held accountable for this condition of the public finances, it was too tempting a bait to be resisted by a party that has rendered itself immortal by the unworthy tricks which it has attempted to play off upon the public credulity that it might obtain the spoils of office. It was too much for these hankers after the flesh pots to sacrifice, and instead, therefore, of coming up boldly and honestly to the relief of the State, instead of seeking, in good faith, to adopt a mode that would meet the crisis with the least burden to the people, we find them arrayed in factious opposition, thinking only of the profit to the party. But the majority were equal to the occasion, equal to the emergency, and without fear, favor or affection, determined to assume the responsibility and sustain the honor of the State, they came up to the work like men, and provided a fund adequate to the demands. And if there is capital for our opponents in this prompt and efficient guarding of the credit and good name of the State, in the name of all that is good, let them reap the advantages. Let them go before the people with all they can make out of it.

We were fully informed, previous, to the meeting of the Legislature, of the course to be pursued. The imperial mandate had gone forth, and we presume there are but few democrats disappointed at the result. We knew that there was to be a systematic effort to manufacture stock upon which to trade in the election, and we were prepared for any thing within the bounds of reason of which the opposition might be guilty. That their complete bankruptcy had rendered them desperate, all were aware, but few expected the extent to which it would carry them. It may be gathered from a perusal of the proceedings of the Senate for the last several days of its session.—The utter despatch to which they were driven is manifest from the conduct of the chief fuglemen of the party in the Senate, Turner and Leach—the former of the gentlemen has rendered himself notorious through the entire session—and his last act is a fitting conclusion to his brief and brilliant career. This by way of parenthesis. Doubtless the intention was to increase the amount of capital stock. In this they have singularly failed, and the engineer has been hoisted by his own petard. Who can read an account of the course of the opposition in the Senate, led on by the two senators above mentioned, and not feel convinced that a party capable of such a wanton and reckless disregard of the public interests, a party actuated by the motives that must have influenced the minority in giving countenance and support to the highly censurable conduct of the two ambitious aspirants for the leadership, Messrs. Turner and Leach, is unfit to be entrusted with the reins of government, and unworthy the confidence of an honest constituency. There is a fatality attending every effort of the opposition to obtain popular favor and confidence. Circumstances may favor, and if rightly directed, would, perhaps, result in something beneficial, but an over eagerness to snatch the boon thus offered, an ungovernable passion to grasp the spoils of office, swallows up every consideration of prudence and wisdom, begets the extremes of folly and madness, and without democratic aid, they accomplish their own destruction. No candid man can deny the divisions which have existed in our ranks. It would be presumption to affect blindness to the difficulties which our party have been forced to encounter, and these, if rightly managed might, purchase, have furnished capital for a lively campaign, but, oblivious to the dictates of prudence, and, in imagination already luxuriating in the emoluments of power and place, the opponents of Democracy rush headlong to the accomplishment of their designs, under the guidance of self constituted leaders, whose only qualifications are conceit and love of office, and by one stroke lose all. Thus has it ever been and thus may it continue.

A party bankrupt in principle as in capital is this know-nothing organization; and there need be no better evidence of the fact wanting than is found in the factious, reckless, and unexcusable waste of the time of the Legislature, and their efforts to legislate, at every hazard and regardless of the interest of the State, and at the sacrifice of the reputation of the Senate, for the aggrandizement and welfare of party.

THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY.

As the following statement of Mr. Butterworth, the principal witness to the killing of P. Barton Key by the Hon. Daniel E. Sikes, of Washington City, contains the particulars of that terrible tragedy, we give it in preference to the various articles which have appeared upon the subject.

STATEMENT OF MR. SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH.

"Consequence of erroneous and false statements, which have appeared in the public press, in relation to the death of P. Barton Key, Esq., I feel that it is necessary that I should state the facts so far as I am connected with the occurrence. On Sunday morning, about 12 M., I received at the house of a friend with whom I was staying, a note from the Hon. D. E. Sikes, saying, 'Dear B., come to me right away,' which I showed to Hon. Robt. J. Walker and Senator Gwin, with whom I was then conversing. I asked the bearer of the note who was there, and said to my friends 'what can Sikes desire?' I immediately went to the house of Mr. S. On my arrival, I found Mr. Sikes in his bedroom, lying on his face on the pillow, overwhelmed with grief. Some time elapsed before I could obtain from him an account of the cause of his affliction. He kept exclaiming—'I am a dishonored and ruined man, and cannot look you in the face.'—Finally, he disclosed to me the following circumstances:

On Friday, Mr. Sikes received an anonymous letter, stating that his wife was in the habit of meeting Mr. P. Barton Key at a house on 15th street, in a negro neighborhood. Through an agent Mr. Sikes has ascertained that Mr. Key had rented a house in that neighborhood, and was in the habit of meeting a lady there corresponding in dress and appearance to the wife of Mr. S. Being possessed of these facts he stated them to his wife on Saturday night. She said at once 'that she perceived that she was discovered,' and thereupon made a full confession of her guilt in writing.

By this confession it appeared that this criminal intercourse had been going on since April, 1858; sometimes, in the absence of Mr. S., at the house of her husband, and that at the commencement of the present session of Congress Mr. K. had hired an untenanted house on 15th street, where they were in the habit of meeting frequently.

After he had apprised me of the foregoing facts, he consulted me as to the course he should pursue. I advised him to send his wife to her mother, at New York; that as it was now near the close of the session, it would excite no remark; that during the time intervening between the close of this session and the commencement of the next he could go to Europe for a few months, and in the meantime a separation could be arranged between himself and his wife; that I presumed the affair was known only to one or two persons, beyond mere surmise; and that for the honor of his little daughter and his wife's friends, this course should be pursued.

To this Mr. Sikes replied, 'My friend, I would gladly pursue this course, but so abandoned, so reckless have Key and my wife been that all the negroes in that neighborhood, and I dare not say many other persons, know all about the circumstances.'

I then left Mr. S. in his bedroom, and on going down stairs, I met in the library Mr. Geo. B. Woolbridge, a clerk of the House of Representatives, I said to him: 'This is a terrible affair.' He then handed me the written statement made by Mr. Sikes of her guilt, which was written and signed, as I was then informed, by Mrs. S. in the presence of two females and witnessed by them. I read the statement, laid it down on the table, and said I will go down town for a while and return here again and requested Mr. Woolbridge to say so to Mr. S. if he should inquire for me. I immediately left the house and walked to the Club, on 16th street, drank a glass of ale with a friend, and slowly returned to the house of Mr. Sikes. On entering the library again, Mr. Woolbridge informed me that Mr. Key had twice passed the house during the morning, and had a short time since waived his handkerchief three times as a signal. Whilst conversing with him, Mr. Sikes came into the library and said that he had 'seen the second making signals,' and he added, 'My God! this is horrible!' I said, Mr. Sikes, you must be calm, and look this matter square in the face; if there be a possibility of keeping the certain knowledge of this crime from the public, you must do nothing to destroy that possibility—you may be mistaken in your belief that it is known to the whole city.'

He instantly replied, 'No, no, my friend; I am not; it is already the town talk.' I then said, if that be so, there is but one course left for you as a man of honor—you need no advice. After a few moments' silence, Mr. S. said that he 'was satisfied that Mr. Key had been in the habit of making his signals from a window of the Club-House opposite; and what surprised him very much was that his wife strenuously denied this, though freely confessing her guilt.' He then walked into the hall and said to me, 'Come, go over with me to Stewart's room, in the Club-House, and he may be able to inform me whether Key has a room there, and for what purpose he used it.' I assented, and walked out into the street, supposing that Mr. Sikes was following me. I left the house for this sole purpose.

When I left Mr. S. in the hall I am satisfied he had no weapons on his person. He was without his overcoat. He said nothing to me about weapons, or the probability of

encountering Mr. Key. I walked slowly down the Avenue, on the South side, to the corner, and as I was crossing the street I saw Mr. Key advance a few steps towards me. He saluted me, saying: 'Good morning. Mr. Butterworth; what a fine day we have.' I responded, and said, 'Have you come from the club?' He said: 'I have.' I asked, 'Is Mr. Stewart in his room?' He answered, 'Yes; and he is quite unwell.' I then said, 'I am going up to see him; good morning,' and turned to leave him. As I did so I saw Mr. Sikes, for the first time after leaving his house, coming rapidly down 16th street, on the side next the square, and then near the corner, I had walked about thirty feet on my way to the club, when I heard Mr. S. exclaim, in a loud voice, 'Key, you scoundrel, you have dishonored my house—you must die.'

I turned immediately and saw Mr. K. thrust his hand in his vest or side coat-pocket, take a step in the direction of Mr. Sikes, and simultaneously I heard the discharge of a pistol. Mr. Key then rapidly advanced on Mr. Sikes, seized him with his left hand by the collar of the coat, and seemed to make an effort to strike with something in his right hand, which I then supposed to be a weapon. Mr. Sikes backed into the middle of the street, when he succeeded in extricating himself from Mr. Key's grasp, drew a pistol from his overcoat-pocket, presented it at Mr. Key, who retreated backward up 16th street towards the Club, and threw something at Mr. Sikes; Mr. Sikes followed, and when within ten feet fired. I saw that Mr. Key was wounded. He staggered towards the side-walk, saying, 'Don't shoot me.' He leaned for a moment against a tree, when Mr. Sikes advanced upon him, expelling a gap, and then fired a third time. As Mr. Key was falling, Mr. S. frequently exclaimed, 'You villain, you have dishonored my house, and you must die.' He uttered these words again, while standing over Mr. Key with his revolver in his hand. I took no part in the contest.

I believed them both to be armed. When I left Mr. Sikes' house I had no thought of meeting or seeing Mr. Key, my object being to visit Mr. Stewart. I had no arms with me. I did not know Mr. Sikes intended to take arms with him. He left the house after me, and without any suggestion from me came towards the club, on the north side of the square. When Mr. Key saluted me, I did not know Mr. Sikes was approaching, nor did I see him until I turned to leave Mr. Key. I did not see Mr. S. shoot Mr. Key after his fall, nor place his pistol in contact with his head or clothing. After the third fire I advanced and took Mr. Sikes' arm, and walked with him up 16th street, and advised him to go to his house or to the Attorney General's. He did so. I returned to the scene and picked up an opera glass from the middle of the street and gave it to Mr. Sikes. This is the whole of my connection with this unfortunate occurrence. It is not true that I either sought or detained Mr. Key. He first addressed me, and our interview did not last one minute. I have known the late Mr. Key, in New York and in Washington, during the last ten years, and our relations have ever been of the most friendly character. I did not anticipate a collision on the Sabbath, though I did not doubt but that it would take place at an early day.

SAF. F. BUTTERWORTH.

We are authorized by Mr. Woolbridge, clerk of the House of Representatives, to say that he was present at the last interview between Mr. Sikes and Mr. Butterworth, on Sunday, in Mr. Sikes' library, and that every particular of that interview, as stated by Mr. Butterworth, in his card of today, is correct. We are also authorized by Senator Gwin of California, to say that the narrative given by Mr. Butterworth and by the Hon. Robert J. Walker, with which his name is connected, is truly stated.—Washington States.

MR. SIKES.

Mr. Sikes continues in jail. He is confined in the office adjoining the guard-room, which is an arched room some 20 feet square, with a fire place, one window, and a door leading into the guard-room.

He has been provided with a cot, bed, and receives meals from his house; but no alteration has been made in the furniture of the room, as he says he wants no privileges not belonging to any ordinary citizen. It was proposed to him yesterday, by his counsel and his friends to permit steps to be taken for the obtaining of a writ of habeas corpus, with the view of bringing him before a judge to be bailed out; but this Mr. Sikes steadily refuses, for the reason that the public might suppose that privileges were granted to him because of his official position, and his friendly relations with the Administration, which could not be had by an ordinary person, and he is determined to remain in jail, hoping for a speedy trial.

Mr. Sikes having been committed on Sunday, further examination before a magistrate will be waived for the reasons that the criminal court will commence on Monday, and being in confinement, he will be entitled, 'without delay, to an immediate and final trial.

Further examination before a committing magistrate would involve a long investigation of the distressing circumstances, without any final result, and might procrastinate the period of getting the case before a jury.

Mr. Sikes had not left the city up to seven o'clock last evening.

Washington States, March 1st.

'Buy a trunk, Pat,' said a dealer—'And what for should I buy a trunk?' rejoined Pat. 'To put your clothes in,' was the reply. 'An' go naked?' exclaimed Pat. 'The devil b' it is it!'

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

ONDE SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

SENATE.—The Senate has passed a resolution for the purpose of improving the mouth of the Mississippi, and the miscellaneous appropriation bill.

The Senate, at 9 o'clock, passed the miscellaneous appropriation bill.

HOUSE.—The House passed a resolution making Commodore senior flag-officer in the Navy. The Senate's amendment to the fifty-three thousand dollars for machinery and repairs at Harper's memory. The Senate refused to pass a bill to introduce a bill repealing a restrictive clause in the English bill. The vote yesterday, rejecting the mer bill, was reconsidered and gain rejected.

The House was principally private bills. The Senate's amendment to the Appropriation Bill was taken. The House went into Committee Whole.

A MAGNIFICENT OMAHA.

One of the most remarkable occurrences of the day is the entire Kansas excitement. After the usual action of last winter, caused by the opposition to a Kansas agitation. The excitement came up at the present session, and it was to continue to be the soul of Republicanism.

The secret of the change is the plea of Kansas has refused longer for the benefit of political agitation have concluded that they had their own to attend to, and the more profitable to devote themselves laying the foundation of a new and glorious community. They have opened the doors of Congress during session. They have not admitted them—Senator Seward, it was—officially presented a resolution under which is the Leavenworth Constitution—ment, as is well known, not get the sanction of law. But Senate from the Committee on Territories declared that he had been requested to report on the Leavenworth as the people of Kansas did not mission under it.

In the mean time the Legislature has quietly passed a law, which Medary has signed, submitting to the question of calling a Convention a Constitution preparatory session as a State. Upon this the vote without excitement and with regard to the questions which heretofore agitated the Territories, decide for a Convention, a law will be framed, and next winter will come to Congress with a fully equal to the ratio of representation, and will be admitted unanimously, as in the case of Oregon, publicans should conclude to admission.

The Kansas humbug has ignominy collapsed.—Albany Argus.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOILER. Monday last the boiler of Mr. R. B. steam saw mill, situated in Wake county, 7 miles southwest of Raleigh, seriously, if not fatally, and otherwise injuring a negro man, was badly scalded two others, one to B. F. Moore, and the other to Mr. Snow. There were others on the saw mill, but fortunately none mentioned above were injured. The boiler, weighing 20,000 lbs. scattered in every direction, the portion of it, weighing several pounds falling a distance of 60 feet, and others flying to the distance of 200 yards from the mill.—Register.

BRANCH MINTS AT CHARLOTTE. We observe in the press the Senate on Tuesday last, on the appropriation bill, that an amendment offered by Mr. Trumbull was adopted, repealing all laws establishing branch mints at Charlotte, N. C., and authorizing the agent to sell the sites and improve thereon. In the Senate, on Wednesday, the amendment was rejected, but the appropriation bill was passed, and the bill was agreed to by the Senate.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—The steam ship Tennessee, on her first dispatch, stating that the English squadrons at Vera Cruz appear to be hostile to Juarez and the interests of the liberals. It is reported that the English squadrons are evidently in favor of Miramon threats to sack the city, allied commanders had been applied protection in case of attack, but they had been refused. It is thought that the fleet will not openly participate in the battle, but will furnish guns, shells and batteries for the use of the Mexican army.

The Santa Fe mail brings a stringent law passed by the Legislature of New Mexico, prohibiting any person from totally prohibiting emancipation.

The Hon. David S. Reid accepted our thanks for the Minority Report on the acquisition of Cuba. We are indebted to the Hon. H. M. Stephens, Vol. seven of the Pacific Railway, and for two copies of the Congressional Globe.

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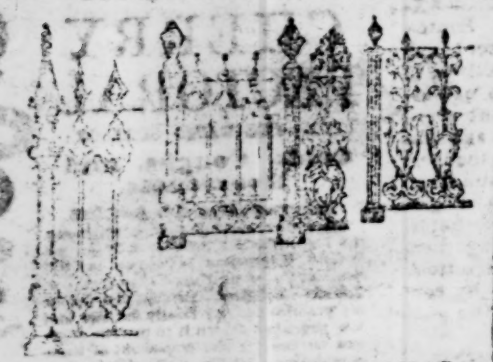
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Norfolk Steam Ornamental, Wrought and Cast Iron Rail Works,



NO. 11 WIDE WATER STREET.
This establishment is now under successful operation, the proprietor having erected new buildings for the manufacture of the above work, with the most modern improvements in machinery for facilitating and perfecting the manufacture of

IRON RAILINGS
for Cemeteries, Fronts of Houses, Garden Enclosures, Balconies, &c. Having on hand the greatest variety of new and elegant patterns, adapted to every taste.

We respectfully solicit our Carolina friends to send us their orders instead of sending them to the North. We pledge ourselves to execute them with neatness and dispatch, and as low as any other establishment, North or South.

SAM. H. HOIGES & CO.
Norfolk, Va. April 13, 1857.

ATLANTIC IRON WORKS COMPANY,
NORFOLK, VA.
ARE prepared to execute promptly orders to any extent for

CASTINGS.
FORGINGS.
BOILERS.
ENGINES.

And all other Machinery. Long experience, combined with the most improved tools, and machinery, as well as greatly enlarged facilities, enable this Company to compete with similar establishments North or South, and as low as any other establishment, North or South.

The highest Cash price paid for old Cast Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.

G. B. DAVIDS, Superintendent.
Norfolk, Va. April 13, 1857.

MARBLE WORKS.
CORNER OF GRANTY & MAIN STREETS, AND IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, NORFOLK, VA.

THE SUBSCRIBER MANUFACTURES TO order and has constantly on hand, a large and superior assortment of Italian and American Marble

MONUMENTS. **TOMBS.** **HEAD PIECES, &c.**, which he offers at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Carving and every description of Lettering neatly executed. Marble, Granite, Copied, Cubing, Flagstones, &c., furnished for building and other purposes. Satisfaction guaranteed in every particular.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

April 27, 1857—Jy.

FALL AND WINTER TRADE 1857.
DIRECT IMPORTATION.
ALLEN, ROSE & CAPPS.

STOCK OF THE SEWING MACHINES.

Hardware and Domestic Hardware suited to the wholesale trade, which they offer at reduced prices, and upon as accommodating terms as any other establishment in the United States, such as

Ducking Guns, Sporting Guns, Boys' Double and Single Guns.

Log, Trace, Back and Broad Axes, Stewart's Axes, Collins' and A. E. & Co. superior long Box Axes.

C. S. Gray Hoes, Axes and other makes Shovel and Spades.

Rodgers & Wostenholme's Scouting, Vices, Belows, Anvils.

With a large collection of HOUSE KEEPING articles.

Merchants and consumers are respectfully requested to call and examine our goods.

At the Hardware Store, Head on the Square, Norfolk, Va.

sign sep 26

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN OF 1857.

WE WOULD SAY TO OUR FRIENDS and the public that we are fully prepared, with the best workmen and materials, to execute any orders in our line, such as Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, House and Ship Plumbing, Copper Work for Stoves, Mills, Distilleries, &c., executed in the best manner, and at the lowest prices. We also have on hand, and are manufacturing the largest and best assortment of all kinds of Copper, Tin, Brass, Sheet Iron and Japanese Ware, at Wholesale and Retail, lower than any other establishment in Virginia.

ETHEREAL AND COAL OILS, and LAMP OIL of all patterns for use in Lamps, Deep Well and Steam Pumps, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Bar and Sheet Lead, Copper, &c.

We would solicit an examination of our Stock. Having extended our Store and largely increased our facilities with the experience of 20 years of the Signer Partner, and all the advantages that can be derived from new improvements in machinery, &c., we are enabled to compare favorably with any other establishment in the country.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WILLIAM O. ROBERTS, JR. & CO.,
No. 25 Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

NOTICE.

LIVERY STABLES.

I RETURN MY SINCERE THANKS to my friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me, and ask a continuance of the same. I shall always keep on hand fine horses, vehicles &c. for hire, and also board horses either by the single meal, week, month, or year.

It will be my pleasure to accommodate and oblige those who may favor me with their patronage, and therefore will always be prepared to furnish good horses and vehicles.

Stables, on Road street, nearly opposite the old Bank.

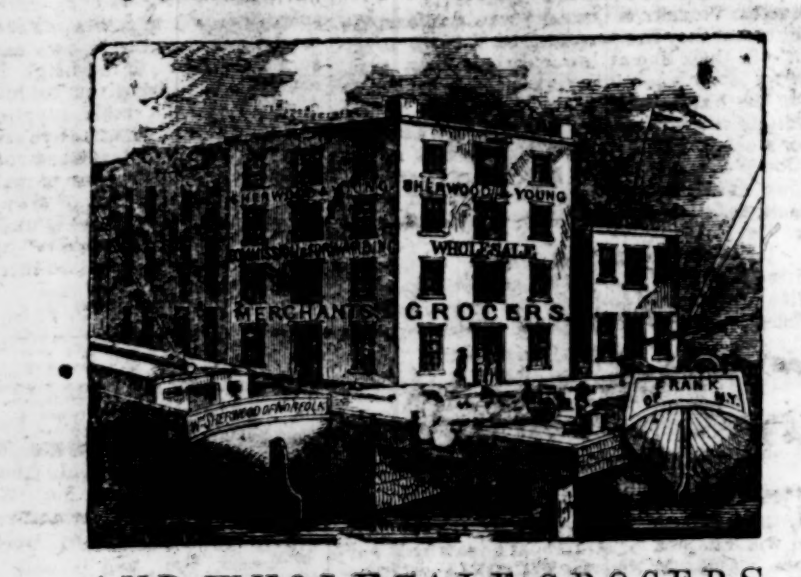
CHAS. B. BROTHERS.
E. City, July 14 1857.—H.

HAWKS' HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE 24 volume is now published. It contains the history of the Proprietary Government, from 1663 to 1776.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHERWOOD & YOUNG,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS



AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 14 ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.

Buy Early Copies, Now Ready
THE POETICAL WORKS OF
EDGAR ALLAN POE,

Beautifully Illustrated with more than ONE HUNDRED ORIGINAL DESIGNS BY DANIEL BIRNEY, FOSTER, PICKENS, TENNENT, CROSBY, DUGGAN AND MADON; And engraved in the finest style of Wood Engraving by

COOPER, LINTON, EVANS, &c., &c.
Splendidly Bound—Price Six Dollars. A few Copies in Morocco, Nine Dollars.

Also, THE FIFTEENTH EDITION OF **POE'S COMPLETE WORKS,** In Four Volumes, 12mo. Price \$4 50.

Containing the Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque; Wonderful Stories of the Imagination; All his Poetry; The Story of Arthur Gordon Pym, and a complete collection of all his contributions to the Magazine, Edited by RUFUS W. GRISWOLD, D.D., with Notice of his Life by J. B. LOWELL and N. P. WILLS.

Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price. 34 Beekman Street, New York, Nov. 23, 1853.

Sign of the Circular Saw.
ALLEN, ROSE & CAPPS
HEAD OF MARKET SQUARE.

ARE OPENING their importation, Birmingham manufacture, a beautiful assortment of House Keeping Articles, such as Coffee and Tea Pots, Octagon style, Patent Coffee Pots with Steamers, Chafing Dish

Waiters in sets and dozens, Sauce Pans, Porcelain lined Planished Covers, Old English style Grid Irons, fluted bars, All Brass Fenders, Polished Steel Shovel and Tongs, in sets or pairs, Tin lined Copper Tea Kettles.

HEAVY GOODS.
Trace, Log and Back Band Chains, Rigwell's Wheeling, Hilling and Grubbing Hoes Spades, Shovels and Forks, Cut, Wrought and Horse Shoe Nails,

Anvils, Vices, Belows, Mill, Circular Saws, Cross Cut Saws, Hammers, Screw Plates, Stocks and Dies, Hammers, Screw Plates.

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.
VICKERY & COMPANY

WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, that their Book Bindery is in full operation, and they are prepared to manufacture

BLANK BOOKS of every description of Binding and style of Printing, and to bind Magazines, Music, and printed Books of every kind in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States.

Merchants, Clerks of Courts and Bank officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Blank Books made at our establishment, as no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction both as to quality and price.

VICKERY & COMPANY, Booksellers, Stationers, Book Binders and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 19 Main Street, head of Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF THE FIRM OF WHITE & LAVERY was dissolved on the 4th inst., by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to R. WHITE, who is alone authorized to receipt for the same.

ROBINSON WHITE, CHAS. M. LAVERY.
E. City, Dec. 7, 1856—

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to state that having taken the entire interest of C. M. LAVERY in the late firm of White & Lavery, takes this method of stating that he will carry on the business on his own account, hoping by strict attention to share a portion of the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him. He is at the old stand, corner of Main and Water streets.

R. WHITE.
Elizabeth City, Dec. 7—6w.

100 MISSES CLOTH RAGLANS.
Just opened at the Bee Hive, 250 Low Shawls new styles—just opened at the Bee Hive.

100 New style Circular Shawls at a Great Bargain.

A few more of these Magnificent Silks left at half price.

Great inducements are offered in Blankets at the Bee Hive.

Dress Goods of all kinds reduced 25 per cent at the Bee Hive.

50 yds. of Irish Linen, splendid quality, at 23 cts per yard, worth 50, greatest bargains of the season.

1000 yds. Printed 9-4 Druggists at 50 cts per yard at the Bee Hive.

Embroideries to suit the million.

White Flannels at great Bargains at the Bee Hive, under Johnson's Hall, Norfolk.

Dec. 28

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
FALL STYLES OPENED THIS DAY AT
THE BEE HIVE.

EMBRACING all the new styles of Cloaks of the very best quality and Materials—Splendid Regalia Cloaks, Velvet, Black and all colors and shapes.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
A complete assortment now on hand. Mantilla and other new styles of Shawls.

DRESS GOODS.
Valentia, Braderes, stripes, very handsome, entirely new, Delaines, Stripes, all wool plain colors—everything in the market in the way of dress goods.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS.
From the finest English Woole to the commonest Servants, superior stock of Silks. Every one knows our prices are far below any other house in the city.

BEE HIVE, Nor. City, Va.
oc 12 JAS. SMITH.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
OPENED this day at the Bee Hive, a splendid assortment of Black and Grey Shawls, Black and Grey Shawls with Broch Border, Black Shawls with Chenille Border, Black Shawls with Morinque Border, Black Shawls with Grey Borders at the Bee Hive, Black Shawls with Grey Borders at the Bee Hive.

Colored Shawls in all colors and prices.

CLOAKS.
1000 Cloaks just opened at great bargains, Silk Robes in great variety, Black Silks, the largest assortment in the State. The Bee Hive is under Johnson's Hall, Norfolk, Va.

sign sep 26

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.
BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. P. GRIFFITH, having dissolved his connection with the firm of Vickery & Griffith, would respectfully inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and of the surrounding country, that he has opened at the store formerly occupied by the late Mr. C. Barclay, The largest and best stock of Books and Stationery ever offered for sale in the City of Norfolk.

Believing that the wants and tastes of the people required one establishment similar to those found in the large Northern cities, where a full and general assortment of Books can be obtained, the subscriber has been induced, during a recent visit to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to purchase from the principal publishers, and at the great "Trade Sales," a superior stock of

School, Classical, Law, Medical, Theological, Religious and Miscellaneous BOOKS.

Which will, upon examination, compare with any to be found in the Southern country.

My Stock of Foreign and American **STATIONERY.**

is very large and complete, it has been selected with great care and embraces every article required for the School and Counting Room.

MY WHOLE STOCK IS ENTIRELY NEW.

and has been bought upon the very best terms and a large portion for cash, which gives me a decided advantage over all other houses in the city, and will enable me to sell my goods at prices far below former rates.

Booksellers in this and adjacent Towns and Country Merchants, will find it greatly to their advantage to examine my stock before going North.

College, Schools and Teachers, will be supplied at Northern prices.

By special arrangements with the following houses, I shall receive their new Books as they are issued from the Press and will supply, any or all of their publications at their prices:

J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, do.
Lindsay & Blackiston, do.
James B. Smith & Co., do.
T. B. Peterson, do.
Harper & Brothers, New York, do.
D. Appleton & Co., do.
Robert Carter & Bros., do.
Angus & Scribner, do.
Derby & Jackson, do.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston, do.
Phillips, Sampson & Co., do.
Ticknor & Fields, do.
Crosby, Nichols & Co., do.
Gould & Lincoln, do.

Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention directed to W. P. GRIFFITH, oct 21 Norfolk, Va.

LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!
THE attention of Lawyers is called to the following list of VALUABLE LAW BOOKS, which are offered for sale exactly at the publishers' prices:

Reports of Decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States, with notes, and a digest, by Judge B. R. Curtis, 22 vols., \$60.
Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as administered in England and America, by Joseph Story, 2 vols., \$11.
Story on Bills of Exchange, \$5 50c.
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Persons on Contracts, 2 vols., \$11.
Phillips on Insurance, 2 vols., \$10.
Story on Sales, \$4 50c.
Daniels Chancery Pleading and Practice, 3 vols. \$12.
Parsons Mercantile Law, \$5 50c.
Story on Bailments, \$5.
Wharton's International Law, \$6.
Story on Conflict of Laws, \$6 50c.
Walker's American Law, \$5 50c.
Story's Equity Pleadings, \$6.
Drake on Attachment, \$4 50c.
Story on the Constitution, 2 vols., \$7 50c.
Precedents of Indictments and Special Pleadings, by Chas. R. Train and F. H. Reed, \$4.
Story on Partnership, \$5 50c.
Digest of the General Laws of the United States, with reference to the Acts repealed, supplied, or modified, &c., &c., by James Dunlop, \$6 50c.
Story on Promissory Notes, \$5 50c.
Bishop on Marriage and Divorce, \$4.
Taylor's Landlord and Tenant, \$4 50c.
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Digest of Chancery, \$5 50c.
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Angell and Ames on Corporations, \$5 50c.
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Tucker's Commentaries on the Laws of Virginia, 10 vols., \$40.
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Decisions of Cases in Virginia, by the High Court of Chancery, by Geo. Wythe, new edition, \$4 50c.
Sand's Suit in Equity, \$4.
Mathews' Guide, \$2 75c.
Taylor's Form Book, new edition, by Sands, \$1 25c.
The above with many other valuable works are for sale by

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LARGE STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
VICKERY & COMPANY would respectfully inform the citizens of E. City and surrounding country that they have recently added to their previously extensive stock of Books and Stationery, and would like to call the attention of merchants and others to the following list of stock which is offered at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms—

PAGED BLANK BOOKS.
Ledgers, Invoice Books, Receipt Books, Order Books, Day Books, Check Books, Cash Books, Bill Books.

The above are of different styles of binding, sizes and ruling. We also make up to order any kind or style of Blank Book our customers may wish.

LETTER AND WALLING PAPER.
Imperial Royal, Super Royal, Medium, Folio Post, Letter, Cap, Commercial, Note, Packet Post, Ladies' letter paper, ruled or plain, Wove or Laid of French and English manufacture.

SUNDRIES.
Gold Pens, Portfolios, Inkstands, Sealing Wax and Wafers, Steel Pens, Fancy Gull and Glazed Papers, Pad Blotters, Copying Presses, Copying Books, Memorandum Books, Note Paper, Blank Notes and Drafts, Books of Bills Laid, Sand Boxes, Sand Thermometers, Gummel Labels, Ivory Tablets, Water Colors, Ivory Folios, Porcelain Slates, Note Slips, Letter Clips, Lead Pencils, &c., &c., &c.

For every article usually found in a well ordered and arranged establishment.

N. B. From facilities offered this house, at the North, we are enabled to sell all articles in our line on the most liberal terms, and would be pleased to call the attention of our customers to our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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W. P. GRIFFITH has recently received a very large supply of English Books, in every department of Literature, comprising History, Biography, Travels, Standard works of Fiction, &c., all of which are offered for sale at prices far below American publications.

My stock of Books is the largest in this City, and will compare favorably with any establishment in the South, all of which is offered at as low prices as any other house in the United States. If you wish to be convinced of the fact, call and see.

Libraries, Colleges, and Schools furnished upon the very best terms.

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A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN.
THE last and best work by the author of John Halifax, Gentleman—Price \$1

CONTENTS.
Something to do—Self Dependence—Female Professions—Female Handicrafts—Female Servants—Manners of a Fairly—Female Education—Gossip—Women of the house—Happy and Unhappy Women—Last Women—Growing old.

The above with many other new and interesting books are for sale by

May 4th, 1858. VICKERY & COMPANY, City Book Store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL STORE
AND **MACHINE MANUFACTORY.**

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ENLARGED his Manufactory and opened a regular **AGRICULTURAL STORE,** is now prepared to fill all orders in his line of such as

Horse-Powers, different sizes and patterns, Corn Shellers, different kind and sizes, Wheat Threshers, different kind and sizes, Wheat and Corn Pans, Corn Planters.

Plough and Plough Castings, Cultivators, Hoes, Scythes and Cradles, Reap-hooks, Spades, Shovels, Manure Forks, Axes.

Trace and Log Chains, Hames, Oat and Straw Cutters, various pattern Grind-Stones, Dinges, Nails, Screws, &c., &c.

Machine Bands, Trace Leather, Wheel Barrows, Grain Cradles, Bramble Scythes and Handles, Cotton Leading Lanes, Butcher Gaws, Copper Wire Nails, Wrenches, Bench Screws, Force and Chain Pumps, Lead Pipes, Gum and Hemp Packing.

Willow Poles, Filles (all kinds), Coffee Mills, Wheatstones for Scythes, Copper Rivets and Bars, Knob Stock, Padd Locks, Hooks and Staples, Tacks, Wire and Wire cloth, Blacksmith's Vices, Sawn and Eucaly Gum Gauging Rods and Rules.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.
Farmers in want of any of the above articles will do well to give me a call.

Repairing promptly and faithfully attended to. Orders per mail will meet with strict attention. Blacksmith's coal always on hand.

W. H. CLARK, ap 19

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE IN NORFOLK CO., VA.

It lies on the Dismal Swamp Canal, about 7 miles from Deep Creek and 14 from Norfolk, and contains from 1200 to 1500 acres, about 150 to 200 of which are now in arable order, the balance in original forest.

The soil is adapted to the production of Indian corn and other crops usually cultivated in that section. About 5 or 600 acres of the tract would make a fine farm as any in Eastern Virginia; adjoining lands of similar quality unimproved, have produced from 14 to 15 barrels of corn per acre, and the wood and timber on the land would pay every expense of clearing, when it would be worth \$50 per acre.

It presents, also, great facilities for carrying on the wood business. Immense quantities of the best quality could be sold at paying prices at Norfolk, or on the Canal, along which the land stretches for several miles. The facilities of water carriage would also render the trucking business profitable.

There is a large Juniper swamp on the tract, valuable for its rail and shingle timber. The pasture and range for Stock is unsurpassed. A free School is within one mile of the dwelling. Persons desirous of purchasing are referred to the Rev. Mr. Wallace and John West, who live near the place, and to Mr. Benjamin T. Tate, near Norfolk, who will take pleasure in showing the land.

For further information and terms, which will be liberal, apply to

JOSEPH T. TATE, November 2, 1853. 13-17

INFIRMARY FOR SLAVES, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED at the Marine Hospital (in a separate building) an **INFIRMARY FOR INVALID SLAVES.** He has ample accommodations for a limited number, and will give them his careful attention—supplying them with every necessary their case requires.

An Institution of this kind offers many advantages to masters having servants afflicted with chronic or surgical diseases. And, from its economy, they are relieved of the expense and annoyance of having such a one on a plantation.

The charges for Board, Medical attendance, Nursing, and Medicine are \$6 per week, payable upon the removal of the patient.

In cases requiring a surgical operation, in addition to the above rates, a fee varying from \$2 to \$30, in different cases, will be charged for the operation, the particulars of which may be ascertained upon application to the Infirmary.

The services of any other regular Physician will be allowed, at the expense of the master.

Persons in the country desiring to send patients to the Infirmary, or obtain information concerning it, may address the subscriber.

No contagious diseases admitted.

H. P. RITTER, M. D. April 27, 1857—1v.

Silks—Silks—Silks!
AT THE BEE HIVE.

5000 YDS. elegant High Luster Black Silks, at 62 1/2 cts per yard.

5000 yds. Wideau superior quality, at 75 cts worth \$1 25.

5,000 yds Extra width and quality, at 1 25.

1,000 yds. magnificent quality Rept., Broadcloth, Bayadere Stripes, prices from \$1 to \$3 per yard.

COLORS SILKS.
1,000 yds. Bayadere Stripes and Plaids at \$1.

5,000 " very wide and splendid styles, at \$1 75.

—ALSO—
Black and Colored Robes of magnificent style and quality, at a tremendous reduction.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS!
Regalia and Circular Shawls, the newest style of goods in market at less than price.

The BEE HIVE is No. 57, Main street, under Johnson's Hall, Norfolk, Va.

A REQUEST.

OWING to the recent destructive fire—by which the undersigned has sustained a heavy loss, including his Store, Factory, machinery, &c., &c.—he is forced to Request of those indebted to him to come forward and make immediate payment of their debts, under existing circumstances, a request is all that will be required.

He takes this opportunity, also, of informing his friends and patrons, that he is making arrangements to continue his factory, and will be ready to manufacture and repair all kinds of Agricultural machinery in time for the present and coming necessities of his Farming friends. Due notice will be given, as soon as he opens.

E. City, March 30, 1858. W. H. CLARK.

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL STORE
AND **MACHINE MANUFACTORY,**
Elizabeth City, N. C.

MUSSEY'S, MORMICK'S, BURREL'S REAPERS! REAPERS!
WHEAT CUTTERS, FURNISHED TO ORDER.
ALSO HORSE RAKES.
W. H. CLARK.

May 16th, 1857—H.